

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

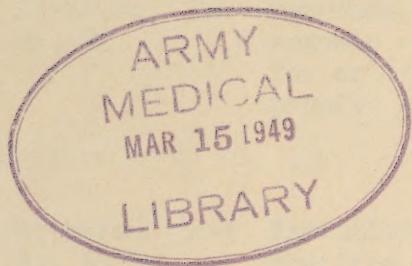
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WEEKLY BULLETIN

No. 113

For Period

21 - 27 February 1949



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## SECTION I

## GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

24 - 29 January

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Jan. 25	Kai-hatsu No. 52	Re: Partial amendment of departments and bureaus stated in the report on amounts paid up.	Governor Kumamoto Pref.	Chief, Accounts Section

Jan. 28	Kai-hatsu No. 58	Re: Discontinuance of advisory council and investigation commission on area allowance.	All Directors of ministerial departments & bureaus.	"
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Public Sanitation Bureau

Jan. 24	Ei-hatsu No. 82	Re: Expenses, etc., necessary for eugenic operation or operation for artificial pregnancy suspension on needy persons.	All Prefectural Governors.	Directors, Public Sanitation Bureau & Social Affairs Bureau
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Jan. 24	Ei-hatsu No. 83	Re: Execution of the products inspection on additional things, and execution of control thereof.	"	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
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Jan. 26	Ei-hatsu No. 96	Re: Change of form of the monthly report on food service in hospitals.	"	"
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Jan. 29	Ei-hatsu No. 104	Re: Execution of qualifying examination for food sanitation inspectors.	"	"
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Medical Affairs Bureau

Jan. 27	I-hatsu No. 83	Re: The Public Health Nurse Regulation	"	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
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Jan. 28	I-hatsu No. 90	Re: Distribution of gasoline for dental care	"	"
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Jan. 28	I-hatsu No. 92	Re: Establishment of clinics.	All Directors, branch offices of Medical Affairs Bureau, national hospitals & sanatoria.	"
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Disease Prevention Bureau

Jan. 25	Yo-hatsu No. 67	Re: Abolishment, separation and annexation on cities, towns and villages.	Governor, Toyama Pref.	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau
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Disease Prevention Bureau

Jan. 27 Yo-hatsu Re: Notice on the training course for the officials in charge of control of influenza. All Prefectural Governors Director, Disease Prevention Bureau

No. 74

Jan. 27 Yo-hatsu Re: Control of influenza " "

No. 75

Jan. 27 Yo-hatsu Re: Application for grant-in-aid for the expenses on control of venereal diseases for the fiscal year 1948-49. " "

No. 77

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Jan. 24 Yaku-hatsu Re: Request for forwarding Antu for examination Governors Director, Tokyo & 10 other pref. Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

No. 82

Jan. 26 Yaku-hatsu Re: Allotment of hexylresorcinol All Prefectural Governors " "

No. 96

Jan. 27 Yaku-hatsu Re: The Regulations on shooters to be carried by the narcotic control officials " "

No. 98

Jan. 27 Yaku-hatsu Re: Narcotic control officials pursuant to partial amendment of the Narcotic Control Law. " "

No. 99

Jan. 28 Yaku-hatsu Re: The designated precious metals and gold ignot for the dentists. " "

No. 108

Social Affairs Bureau

Jan. 24 Sha-hatsu Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law. Governor, Yamaguchi Prefecture Director, Social Affairs Bureau

No. 113

Jan. 24 Sha-hatsu Re: " " Governor, Wakayama Prefecture "

No. 114

Jan. 24 Sha-hatsu Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law. Governor, Kanagawa Prefecture "

No. 115

Jan. 24 Sha-hatsu Re: Operation of the protective institutions for accommodation of the specific women. Governors Tokyo & 7 other prefs. "

No. 118

Jan. 24 Sha-hatsu Re: National grant-in-aid for the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948-49. Governor, Okayama Prefecture "

No. 120

Social Affairs Bureau

Jan. 25	Sha-hatsu Re: No. 121	Allocation of funds collected by the community chest campaign for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, Toyama Prefecture	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Jan. 26	Sha-hatsu Re: No. 123	Special allocation of LARA commodity	Governor, Kanagawa Prefecture	"
Jan. 26	Sha-hatsu Re: No. 124	Selection of the institutions to be objects of allocation of LARA relief commodity.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Jan. 26	Sha-hatsu Re: No. 126	National grant-in-aid for expenses on establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons.	Governor, Kagoshima Prefecture	"
Jan. 24	Sha-hatsu Re: No. 127	Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law and the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons and national grant-in-aid therefor.	Governor, Gifu Pref.	"
Jan. 24	Sha-hatsu Re: No. 128	Allocation of LARA relief commodity	Governor, Hokkaido	"
Jan. 27	Sha-hatsu Re: No. 132	Prolongation of the term of custody of LARA relief commodity.	Governors, Kyoto & Mie Prefectures	"
Jan. 27	Sha-hatsu Re: No. 134	An accident on LARA relief commodity.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
Jan. 27	Sha-hatsu Re: No. 135	Special allocation of LARA relief commodity	Governor, Nagasaki Prefecture	"
Jan. 27	Sha-hatsu Re: No. 137	Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	Governor, Nagano Prefecture	"
Jan. 27	Sha-hatsu Re: No. 139	Consultation on licensing of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Toyama Prefecture.	"
Jan. 27	Sha-hatsu Re: No. 140	Application for excessive payment beyond the ordinary amount to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Gifu Pref.	"
Jan. 27	Sha-hatsu Re: No. 141	Application for excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Nagano Pref.	"

Social Affairs Bureau

Jan. 27 Sha-hatsu Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law. Governor Akita Pref. Director Social Affairs Bureau

Jan. 27 Sha-hatsu Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid and beyond the ordinary amount of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law. Governor Hokkaido "

Jan. 27 Sha-hatsu Re: Application for excessive payment beyond the standard expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law. Governor, Toyama Prefecture "

Jan. 27 Sha-hatsu Re: Approval on equipments of the protective institutions under Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therefor. Governor Yamagata Prefecture "

Jan. 28 Sha-hatsu Re: Change of the plan on establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons. Governor Aichi Pref. "

Jan. 27 Sha-hatsu Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law. Governor Akita Pref. "

Jan. 29 Sha-hatsu Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons. Governor Nagasaki Prefecture "

Jan. 29 Sha-hatsu Re: Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therefor. Governor Ehime Pref. "

Jan. 29 Sha-hatsu Re: Establishment of the accommodations facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons, and national grant-in-aid therefor. Governor Shizuoka Prefecture "

Jan. 29 Sha-hatsu Re: " Governor, Shimane Prefecture "

Jan. 29 Sha-hatsu Re: Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therfor. Governor Shizuoka Prefecture "

Jan. 29 Sha-hatsu Re: " Governor, Gumma Pref. "

Social Affairs Bureau

Jan. 24 Sha-otsu Re: Investigation into conditions on All Prefec- Director,  
Hatsu No. 20 progress of construction works tural Gover- Social  
of the protective institutions ncrs Affairs  
under the Daily Life Security Bureau  
Law and the accommodation facil-  
ties for the repatriates and  
other needy persons which are to  
be established in the fiscal year  
1948-49.

Jan. 24 Sha-otsu Re: Draft of the informal letter to " " " "  
Hatsu No. 21 the excellent private social work organizations throughout the country.

Jan. 24 Sha-otsu Re: Allocation of the budget of national " " "  
Hatsu No. 22 grant-in-aid for expenses necessary  
for equipments of the accommodation  
facilities for the repatriates and  
other needy persons and the protec-  
tive institutions under the Daily  
Life Security Law for the fiscal  
year 1948-49.

Children's Bureau

Jan. 24 Ji-hatsu Re: Limits of expenses pursuant to Director Director,  
No. 48 the minimum standards of the Civil Wel- Children's  
child welfare agencies. fare Dept. Bureau  
Okayama  
Prefecture

Jan. 24 Ji-hatsu Re: Additional allotment of petro- Governor " "  
No. 50 leum products for ships. Osaka Pref.

Jan. 24 Ji-hatsu Re: National grant-in-aid for ex- Governors, " "  
No. 51 penses on equipping the insti- Hokkaido &  
tutions of the homes for dependent, 4 other  
neglected and abused prefectures.  
children, the homes for the  
feeble-minded children and the  
houses for juvenile training and  
education for the fiscal year,  
1948-49.

Jan. 24 Ji-hatsu Re: Consultation on appointment Governor " "  
No. 52 of the child welfare officials Ehime Pref.

Jan. 25 Ji-hatsu Re: Application for national grant- Governor " "  
No. 55 in-aid for establishment of the Hiroshima  
child welfare agencies for the Prefecture  
fiscal year 1948-49.

Jan. 25 Hatsu-ji Re: National grant-in-aid for ex- Governors, Director,  
No. 4 penses on equipments of the Hokkaido & Accounts  
child welfare agency (name Section  
of agency) for the fiscal 16 other  
year 1948-49. prefectures

Jan. 25 Ji-hatsu Re: Allotment of European paper for Governor, Director,  
No. 60 the third quarter in the fiscal Ibaraki Children's  
year 1948-49. Prefecture Bureau

Jan. 26 Ji-hatsu Re: Forming connection with the concerned quarters on operation of the foster-home system. All Prefec- Director, tural Gover- Children's No. 61 nors Bureau

Jan. 28 Ji-hatsu Re: Appropriation of budget of expenses on the personnel training institution (the training institution for day-nursery teachers) for the fiscal year 1948-49. Director, Civil Welfare Dept. Osaka Pref. No. 72

Jan. 29 Ji-hatsu Re: Allotment of cement for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49. Governor Tokyo & 25 other prefs. No. 74

#### Insurance Bureau

Jan. 25 Ho-hatsu Re: Dealing with financial affairs of the national health insurance. All Prefec- Director tural Gover- Insurance No. 7 nors Bureau

Jan. 25 Ho-hatsu Re: Insurance benefit for those who are dependents under the health insurance and are subscribers of the national health insurance. " " No. 8

Jan. 27 Ho-hatsu Re: The Cabinet Order concerning social insurance Medical Care Advisory Councils and the Cabinet Order for Medical Fee Calculating Committees. " " No. 9

Jan. 28 Ho-hatsu Re: National grant-in-aid for establishment of the clinical institutions to be directly managed by the national health insurance for the fiscal year 1949-50. " " No. 10

Jan. 29 Ho-hatsu Re: Estimated disbursement, etc., of expenses on insurance benefit and other disbursements of the Health Accounting under the Welfare Insurance Special Accounts for the fiscal year 1948-49. Chief, Insurance Section, prefectural governments & branch offices of social insurance No. 11

#### Repatriation Relief Agency

Jan. 27 Engo No. 73 Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on relief of the repatriates at the principal stations for the fiscal year 1948-49. Governors, Director Hokkaido & 26 other Repatriation Rel- prefs.ief Bureau

Jan. 27 En-shi No. 74 Re: Application for national grant-in-aid necessary for special distribution of the emergency household effects for the fiscal year 1948-49. Governors, " Hokkaido & 6 other prefs. in Tohoku Dis.

Jan. 27 Engo No. 75 Re: Preparation for shipment of assets left by Loochooans. All Prefec- Director tural Governors

Jan. 28 Engo No. 76 Re: Forwarding the roster of the Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP. Governors, " Nagasaki & 12 other prefs.

## Repatriation Relief Agency

Jan. 29	En-shi No. 78	Re: "Tatami" for equipping the accommodation facilities for the repatriates.	Governors, Aomori & 22 other prefs.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Jan. 29	Engo No. 81	Re: Re-issuance of the repatriation certificates.	Governor Kanagawa Prefecture	"
Jan. 29	En-shi No. 82	Re: Special distribution of the emergency household effects for the fiscal year 1948-49.	All Prefectural Governors	"
Jan. 29	En-shi No. 83	Re: Beddings for winter for the repatriates from abroad.	Governor, Miyazaki pref.	"

## SECTION II

### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

#### Public Health Information and Education

Reference is made to Section II, Weekly Bulletin Nos. 92, 95 and 101, and Section I, No. 108. Inclosed with this Bulletin are numbers 9 and 10 (Inclosures Nos. 1 and 2) in a series of press releases on Reorganization of the Health Center System in Japan. Subject inclosures are basic information on the subjects of "Health Information and Education Service in the Health Center" and "Sanitation Program Under the Health Center Supervision".

#### Sanitation

Recent inspections of sanitary team activities indicate that adequate training is not being given the sanitary team members with reference to the use of insecticides and methods of application. Often the inspectors and sanitarians in charge of the actual work are either untrained or inadequately trained.

To correct this situation, the present class of sanitarians (mostly chiefs of the model health center sanitation sections) at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo are being given special training designed to prepare them for the task of establishing and operating training courses for sanitary inspectors and assistant sanitary inspectors, of the health center, city, town and village sanitation sections. Information and reference material will be supplied for training courses in environmental sanitation with emphasis on insect and rodent control as well as on the organization and operation of sanitary teams.

Immediately upon his return to the prefecture (26 March) of the official now attending the Institute of Public Health course; training courses should be started in each of the model health centers. The course should be at least one week in duration, or longer if necessary.

Military government health officials should ascertain that these training courses are established, properly organized and operated in order to give as thorough and comprehensive training as possible.

## SECTION III

### VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

#### Veterinary Examination

The Board of Examiners for the simultaneous examination for graduating Veterinary Students met on 31 January and established the following dates on

which the examination will be held. Approximately 1200 students are qualifying for this examination.

The first examination will be given on 1 March between the hours of 0900 and 1500. If in the event a student fails to pass the first examination a second one will be given, in which a different set of questions will be asked, on 24 March 1949.

The examination will cover questions on anatomy, histology, pathology, physiology, bacteriology and immunology, surgery (both practical and general) and obstetrics, internal medicine, diagnostics, therapeutics and pharmacology, hygiene and zootechnics, disease control, meat and milk hygiene, and feeding and breeding problems.

#### Milk Inspection

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, conducted sanitary inspections on the following dairy farms and milk plants during the month of December 1948.

#### Special Milk

Number of farms inspected-----	5
Samples examined-----	13
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)-----	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)-----	1
Plant Inspection-----	14
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)-----	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)-----	1

#### Ordinary Milk

Number of farms inspected-----	10,035
Samples examined-----	23,650
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)-----	549
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)-----	680
Number of plant inspections-----	3,708
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)-----	219
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)-----	256

#### Goat Milk

Number of farms inspected-----	41
Samples examined-----	43
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)-----	5
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)-----	6

#### Milk Production

Milk produced on dairy farms during the month of December 1948.

Type of Milk	No. of Farms	No. of Cows & Goats	Amount Produced
Special	8	130	31,292 lit.
Ordinary	54,691	102,905	15,015,485 lit.
Goat	4,437	5,841	358,362 lit.

#### Quantity of Milk Bottled during December 1948

Type of Milk	No. of Plants	Raw Milk	Pasteurized	Sterilized
Special	8	21,343	2,818	Lit.
Ordinary	2,916		2,085,251	4,643,933
Total	2,924	21,343	2,088,069	4,643,933

All milk is bottled in bottles of 1 go representing 180 cc.  
 A total of 37,518,555 bottles of milk was processed in December 1948.

#### Meat Inspection

The following tables, submitted by the Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, indicate the numbers of livestock slaughtered, and meat and meat products establishments inspected, during the month of December 1948.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	28,939	1,118	7,125
Body Wt. (kgs)	10,346,499	122,411	2,297,242
Dressed Wt. (kgs)	5,215,877	60,079	1,048,542
Condemned Ante-mortem	0	0	1
Condemned Post-mortem			
Total	14	2	7
Partial	1,674	19	327
Viscera	4,531	78	719
	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number slaughtered	30,332	35	264
Body Wt. (kgs)	2,621,255	1,287	8,542
Dressed Wt. (kgs)	1,573,039	632	3,871
Condemned Ante-mortem	0	0	0
Condemned Post-mortem			
Total	6	0	0
Partial	3,617	3	3
Viscera	7,560	3	15

#### Meat Processing Establishments

Number of establishments-----	282
Number of establishments inspected-----	202
Sanitary condition-----	
Good	50
Fair	137
Poor	17
Total number of inspections-----	433
Amount of meat and meat products examined-----	74,031 kgs.
Amount of meat and meat products condemned-----	60 kgs.
Cause for condemnation-----	Uncleanliness--
Disposition-----	Animal Feed

#### Retail Meat Shops

Number of establishments-----	13,612
Number of establishments inspected-----	8,119
Sanitary condition-----	
Good	2,118
Fair	5,144
Poor	881
Total number of inspections-----	9,977
Amount of meat and meat products examined-----	812,174 kgs.
Amount of meat and meat products condemned-----	185 kgs.
Cause for condemnation-----	Staleness & putrefaction
Disposition-----	Fertilizer

#### Seafod Inspection

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, conducted the following sanitary inspections on seafood establishments during the month of December 1948.

### Wholesale Seafood Markets

Number of establishments-----	1,464
Number of establishments inspected-----	982
Sanitary condition-----	Good 191 Fair 656 Poor 135
Total number of inspections-----	7,389
Amount of seafood examined-----	243,569,047 kgs.
Amount of seafood condemned-----	297,717 kgs.
Cause for condemnation-----	putrefaction and staleness
Disposition-----	fertilizer and animal feed

### Seafood Processing Establishments

Number of establishments-----	9,227
Number of establishments inspected-----	2,765
Sanitary condition-----	Good 455 Fair 1,777 Poor 533
Total number of inspections-----	3,674
Amount of seafood examined-----	353,049 kgs.
Amount of seafood condemned-----	101 kgs.
Cause for condemnation-----	staleness
Disposition-----	animal feed

### Seafood Retail Shops

Number of establishments-----	43,765
Number of establishments inspected-----	16,449
Sanitary condition-----	Good 2,128 Fair 10,627 Poor 3,694
Total number of inspections-----	18,823
Amount of seafood examined-----	1,788,893 kgs.
Amount of seafood condemned-----	2,574 kgs.
Cause for condemnation-----	staleness & putrefaction
Disposition-----	animal feed and fertilizer

### Food Sanitation

The Food Sanitation Section, Ministry of Welfare, reports the following sanitary inspections of food and beverage establishments during the month of December.

Number of inspections-----	486,075
Establishments to be improved-----	68,411
Establishments completing improvements-----	84,554
Number of food samples collected for analysis-----	4,646
Number of administrative punishments-----	2,030

### Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period 19 February 1949.

Prefecture	Disease	No. of Cases
Aomori	Equine encephalitis	1 (suspect)
Iwate	Swine erysipelas	4
Aichi	Swine erysipelas	1
Kochi	Swine cholera	4
Nagasaki	Black leg	2

The following outbreak of animal diseases occurred during the month of January 1949 as submitted by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>December 1948</u>	<u>January 1949</u>
Swine erysipelas	15	19
Swine cholera	2	19
Swine plague	2	2
Rabies	4	9 dogs. 1 cow
Equine Infectious Anemia	37	48
Brucellosis	24	11
Trichomonas	106	71
Equine Infectious Abortion	2	14
Pullorum Disease (Fowl)	11,779	2,648
Bovine Tuberculosis	124	80
Equine Encephalomyelitis	0	1

Note: The case of equine encephalomyelitis was classified as a suspect. The prevalence of winter encephalitis in horses possibly may be confused with this case as the etiological factors are different. Confirmation has not been made as yet.

#### SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

##### Distribution

##### Vaccines

The vaccines listed below have been reassayed and found to meet minimum standards. They will be retained under the control of the Ministry of Welfare to be issued on requisitions sent to the Disease Prevention Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare.

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot. No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Triple Typhoid	Kitasato Institute	544	39,400 cc.
"	"	602	39,800
"	"	603	39,450
"	"	608	39,050
"	"	615	32,400
"	"	620	39,350
"	"	630	39,400
"	"	631	39,300
"	"	632	39,500
"	"	635	34,250
"	"	636	39,450
"	"	637	39,250
"	"	638	39,400
"	"	640	39,450
"	"	643	39,450
"	"	646	39,450
"	"	650	39,400
"	"	670	39,450
"	"	675	39,350
Tetanus Antitoxin	Infectious Disease Inst.	769	9,480
"	Kitasato Institute	255	2,100
"	"	253	15,560
"	Aichi Pref. Lab.	12	10,000
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Infectious Disease Inst.	2,793	24
"	Kitasato Institute	111	120
"	Tashiba Institute	7	7,500

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot. No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Tashiba Institute	8	9,600 cc.
"	Chiba Pref. Inst.	9	5,724
"	Kaketsu Laboratory	1	202
"	"	2	270
"	Aichi Pref. Lab.	13	91,285
"	Kaketsu Laboratory	3	7,479
Typhus Vaccine	Kitasato Institute	21	4,000

### Licensing

Ministry of Welfare Notification 21, dated 9 February, establishes new eligibility requirements for issuance of licenses to central and local wholesalers. These requirements establish three categories of central wholesalers and three categories of local wholesalers.

#### Central Wholesalers

Licensing of central wholesalers is based on: number of points (explained below), location, assets, number of employees, warehouse floor space and type of items handled.

Points may be acquired by central wholesalers in two ways:

1. Each local wholesaler is allowed three points to designate as a sign of confidence in or the reliability of central wholesalers of their choice. Thus, a central wholesaler acquires points based on his previous association with local wholesalers and the extent to which he has served them.

2. Past sales records of the central wholesalers are considered by comparing their total yearly sales with the average yearly sales for all central wholesalers in Japan. Points are earned on a percentage basis which evolves from the comparison as mentioned above (see table headed "Point Rating Scale").

The following table establishes the three categories mentioned above and the requirements necessary for central wholesalers to qualify in each category.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Points</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>No. of Empl.</u>	<u>Warehouses</u>
Sellers of drugs	50	*6 main cities	¥1,000,000	above 20	50 tsubo
Sellers of drugs	50	other cities, villages, towns	600,000	20	50 tsubo
Infant & Child Med.					
Supply Dealers	20	All Japan	300,000	10	25 tsubo
Med. Equip.					
Dealers	20	6 main cities	600,000	10	50
Med. Equip.					
Dealers	20	towns & villages	400,000	10	50

\*6 main cities are Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya.

#### POINT RATING SCALE

Comparison of year's sales with average sales for all wholesale dealers in Japan

<u>Category</u>	<u>Points</u>
Medicine dealers	200%
"	150%
"	100%
"	80%
"	50%
Infant & Child Medical	200%
Supply Dealers & Medical	
Equip. Dealers	100%
	80%
	80%
	50%

## Local Wholesalers

Licensing of local wholesalers is based in each category (according to location) on points, assets, and number of employees. Points are computed on past records of sales and "votes of confidence" from clinics, veterinary clinics, pharmacies, retailers, (one point each) and hospitals (one point per each 10 beds). Categories of local wholesalers are established on areas in which located rather than by class of items sold. (See following table for requirements necessary to qualify in each category).

<u>Category</u>	<u>Points</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>No. of Employees</u>
6 main cities	70	above 300,000	above 5
other cities	50	above 200,000	above 3
towns & villages	30	above 100,000	above 2

Points are based on past sales and are computed as follows:  
(Unit - number of points)

<u>6 main cities</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Towns &amp; Villages</u>	Comparison of local whole-salers sales for year with average sales for all local wholesalers in Japan
70	50	30	200
50	30	20	100
20	15	10	80
10	6	4	50

Ministry of Welfare Notification No. 22 dated 10 February 1949 informs all concerned that applications for licenses as local wholesalers are due at the Ministry of Welfare during the period 20 - 28 February and that applications for licenses as central wholesalers are due at the Ministry of Welfare during the period 12 - 25 March 1949.

Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 60 dated 28 December 1948 amends Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 30, Article 9, 1st paragraph, last sentence to read as follows: "In case they wish to be manufacturers, importers, or sellers of medicines, however, they shall be registered as manufacturers or sellers of medicines or shall renew their registration according to the provisions of paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of Article 26 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law or paragraph 1 or 2 of Article 29 of the same law. (This includes importers of medicines as provided in Article 28 of the same Law).

## Cotton Sanitary Materials

Ministry of Welfare letter, YAKU HATSU No. 78, dated 23 February, addressed to all prefecture governors carries precise instructions with regard to method of distribution of bandage materials, buttons, bathrobes, aprons, etc. Inclosure No. 3 gives the breakdown by prefectures of this distribution.

During the period 13 - 19 February, 1,887 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 18 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Iwate		10			
Yamagata	24		30		
Fukushima	48				
Ibaraki		21	1		
Tochigi	1,008				
Saitama		35			
Tokyo	96	7			
Shizuoka		1			
Kyoto	200				
Osaka		50			
Nara				50	
Cont'd.-					

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semi-automatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer	Engine Sprayer
Wakayama		50			
Hiroshima			50		
Kagawa	100				
Ehime		15	30		
Fukuoka		20			
Kagoshima			40		
Gifu					1
TOTAL	1,476	209	151	50	1

#### Production

The plan of standard coal and lignite allocation for the category "Medicines" for the period January - March, as formulated by Production Material Section, Ministry of Welfare, is furnished in Inclosure No. 4.

The revised allocation of substandard coal for the category "Medicines" for the period January - March, was planned as follows: (Unit: Metric Ton)

City	Allocation of Substandard Coal
Sapporo	900
Sendai	200
Tokyo	2,200
Hiroshima	500
Shikoku	200
Fukuoka	1,500
Osaka	4,000
Nagoya	500
	10,000 metric tons

Distribution of DDT products during January totaled 127,272 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 25,400 gallons of 5% DDT residual spray, denoting a 5% increase in DDT dust distribution over December 1948, and a 68% increase in DDT spray distribution over the same period.

A breakdown of distribution to prefectures and governmental agencies follows:

Prefecture or Dept.	10% DDT Dust (Unit: Lbs.)	5% DDT Spray (Unit: Gals.)
Aomori	68,372	
Akita	10,000	
Yamagata	38,000	
Nagano	5,600	
Okayama	3,000	
Kochi	2,000	400
Kyoto	-	15,000
Osaka	-	10,000
Ministry of Welfare	300	-
TOTAL	127,272 lbs.	25,400 gals.

#### SECTION V

#### NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

#### Reports and Investigations

Card indices, for registrants and narcotic violators, have become increasingly difficult to maintain because of the several different Romaji spellings which various reporting agencies give a Kanji character. To rectify the confusion resulting therefrom, the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, on

20 February issued instructions (Yakuma #501) to all narcotic agents to write both the Kanji character and Kata-kana (phonetic spelling) for any name mentioned in an investigation or report. The same system will be followed in furnishing reports to procurators.

Beginning in 1950 the names of all registrants will be written in both Kanji and Kata-kana in prefectural and Narcotic Section records. In the meantime prefectural records will be brought up to date by inserting the Kata-kana in the record for any new registrant or other registrant with whom contact is made either in issuing purchase forms or in the course of making inspections or investigations.

## SECTION VI

### WELFARE DIVISION

#### Child Welfare - Bookkeeping System for Children's Institutions

The Children's Bureau has issued Ji Hatsu No. 128 dated 23 February 1949, subject, "Management of the Financial Affairs of the Child Welfare Agencies". The order includes a complete accounting system for use of institutions and the suggestion that the system be put into effect. The proposed system is the result of the work of a committee composed partly of institution managers.

#### Public Assistance - Grants to Employed Persons

Coercive action has been attempted in some prefectures by certain unions or groups against individual Minsei-iin or Welfare Departments to secure public assistance for persons or groups of persons who are not eligible.

In one instance the employers were unable or unwilling to pay the salaries of the employees who were working every day. Subsidization of such industries by giving public assistance to such employees is not with the scope of the present law.

In all cases application for public assistance must be made by the person concerned unless prevented by unavailable circumstances such as illness. The practice of "representatives" of such persons or groups of persons impeding the work of individual Minsei-iin or Welfare Officers by continuous occupation of premises should be prevented through use of proper legal methods on the basis that such applications are not legal and the persistent occupation of public premises impedes the normal legal function of the public office or officials concerned. Individual applications from any persons should receive the normal services provided by that office or individual.

The Ministry of Welfare will clarify the above situation by order.

#### Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross "Joint Fund" Campaign

Collections (including pledges) as of 24 February, for the "Joint Fund" Campaign, now total ¥ 1,081,547,410.53 or 92.0% of the established national goal of ¥ 1,175,450,000.00.

A total of 27 prefectures out of the 32 prefectures that have closed their campaigns have reached or exceeded their quotas. The remaining 14 prefectures listed below are endeavoring to bring their campaigns to a close:

Gumma  
Chiba  
Kyoto  
Osaka  
Hyogo  
Wakayama  
Nagasaki

Tottori  
Okayama  
Yamaguchi  
Tokushima  
Tome  
Kochi  
Kagoshima

## SECTION VII

### SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

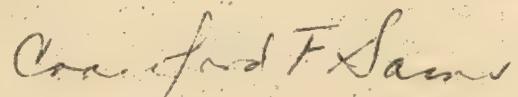
#### Japanese Nationals Working for the Occupation Forces

Plans are being completed by the Special Procurement Board and the Ministry of Welfare for the establishment of a Health Insurance Society for the administration of health insurance for Japanese Nationals working for the Occupation Forces. Representatives of the workers have been consulted by the government officials in formulating policies and procedures. Preparations should be completed for the beginning of operations on 1 April. A notice of such development is being forwarded to each employee and a number of meetings for explaining the program is being scheduled throughout Japan.

## SECTION VIII

### MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.



CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Brigadier General, Medical Corps  
Chief

#### 6 Inclosures:

1. Press Conference #9 - Health Information and Education Service in the Health Center.
2. Press Conference #10 - Sanitation Program Now Under Health Center Supervision.
3. Distribution of Cotton Sanitary Materials based on YAKU HATSU #78.
4. Allocation of Standard Coal and Lignite for 4th Qtr, JFY 1948.
5. Monthly Report of Vital Statistics for Japan for December 1948.
6. Weekly Report of Communicable and Venereal Disease in Japan for the week ended 19 February.

Note: Restricted Annex included with this issue for information of Military Government Teams only.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

(#9 in a series on Reorganization  
of the Health Center System in Japan)

Press Conference  
Preventive Medicine Div.  
10 February 1949

HEALTH INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SERVICE IN THE HEALTH CENTER

The primary function of the Health Education Division of the Health Center is to utilize to the fullest extent possible, all resources available in an effort to convey and interpret to the people the work of the Health Center and to bring to them sufficient scientific health information to dispel old ideas, prejudices, superstitions and traditions and lead every individual "to improve and maintain his own health and take his share of the responsibility for protecting the health of others."

In order for the Public Health program offered by the Health Center to be successful, the confidence, cooperation and support of the people who benefit by it must be obtained. In order to secure the complete support of the people they must fully understand the purposes and objectives of the program, have confidence in and respect for the health center personnel, and realize that the activities of the health center represent a direct service not only to the individual but to the improvement of the health and welfare of the community as well.

The Public Health and Welfare Information and Education Program of the Health Center at the Local Level of administration is coordinated with the broad, basic program as visualized at the National Level but is modified to meet the needs and requirements peculiar to given health center district.

This broad program embraces two principal fields of work, namely:

(1) Public Health and Welfare Information and (2) Health Education.

Public Health and Welfare Information is that part of the program which deals with the general public in the impartation of factual, accurate and up-to-the-minute health and welfare information through the use of all media of transmission - radio, press (newspapers and magazines), special publications, visual aids and human (public) relations.

Inclosure No.

Health education is that part of the general program which deals with

(a) School Health Program, (b) Refresher Training for professional groups in the field of public health, and (c) Health Instructions for special groups of persons. (Groups of parents, Parent-Teachers Association, Mothers' Clubs, etc.)

The staff members of the Health Center at the Local Level participate in all of the various phases of the Health and Welfare Information and Health Education programs. This necessitates close cooperation, coordination, and integration of the educational activities of each Division within the Health Center with, (a) the activities of certain governmental agencies, (b) the program of the local school boards, and (c) with the educational projects conducted by many community health and welfare agencies.

It is the duty of the District Health Officer (Director of the Health Center) through every possible means at his disposal to:

a. Disseminate Health and Welfare Information to the people of the Community concerning:

- (1) The activities of the Health Center in the promotion of community health and welfare.
- (2) The prevalence, cause, distribution, transmission and prevention of common communicable diseases.
- (3) The general principles of environmental sanitation (including food sanitation and work of sanitary teams) and veterinary activities.
- (4) The essentials of maternal and child health and hygiene.
- (5) The elements of personal health in the home, schools, industry, and on the streets.
- (6) The role of the public health and the medical social workers,

b. To offer encouragement to:

- (1) The general public to become more familiar with fundamental public health legislation and activities of the health organizations at national, prefectoral and local levels.
- (2) The people to become more familiar with the location of the Health Center serving their community and to make full use of the facilities offered.

(3) The civic leaders, health and welfare organizations and other similar agencies to sponsor health and sanitation programs in their communities for children and adults.

(4) Local school board officials to establish a sound progressive health curriculum in the schools beginning with the first grade.

(5) Local School Board officials to promote health instruction for school teachers and school nurses.

(6) School teachers to promote extra-curricular health education activities in connection with the regularly scheduled health classes.

(7) The general populace of the community, and to the parents of children in particular, to practice the simple basic elements of health within their home.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

(#10 in a series of Reorganization  
of the Health Center System in Japan)

Press Conference  
Preventive Medicine Div.  
24 February 1949.

SANITATION PROGRAM NOW UNDER HEALTH CENTER SUPERVISION

The sanitary conditions of the environment affects every person's daily life. Whether the effects upon the individual are favorable or unfavorable, beneficial or detrimental, depends upon how completely proper sanitary measures have been adopted and enforced. Under modern living conditions the environment to which the public is subjected is complex and varied and results in public health hazards which are more numerous and varied than those existing under more primitive and less complex living conditions.

For example, the development of large cities, the establishment of large industrial centers together with increased transportation facilities has resulted in the daily movement of large masses of people over large areas and great distances. Thus the people in these areas are subjected to much more extensive and varied environmental factors than the peoples of rural or isolated areas.

It is possible under such conditions for a single diseased individual to infect thousands of other individuals with cholera, dysentery, typhoid or paratyphoid fevers or other similar diseases. Or, in the case of insect borne diseases such as typhus fever, Japanese B. Encephalitis, malaria or dengue fever a single case may grow into thousands of cases during a single season unless proper sanitary measures are taken to control lice and mosquitoes.

Such situations as those described above have actually occurred in the past and will occur again unless proper attention is paid to all aspects of sanitation. Sanitary control of the environment is complex because of the devious ways by which the various diseases are transmitted. Different diseases are transmitted in different ways and in some cases a given disease may be transmitted in several different ways.

For example, smallpox, chicken pox, measles, mumps, venereal diseases and common cold are almost always transmitted by direct contact with an infected individual, therefore, control measures must be directed toward the individual

CL2

his movements and activities.

The filth borne diseases such as dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, cholera, intestinal worms and other parasites are most often transmitted through the contamination of food and water supplies with body discharges from diseased individuals, particularly night soil. Prevention of these diseases then is primarily one of education and sanitary control of the environment.

Such insect borne diseases as typhus fever, malaria, plague, Japanese B. Encephalitis, yellow fever and dengue fever are primarily problems in environmental sanitary control (insect control).

Food poisoning and food infections result from eating the carcasses of diseased animals, infected or contaminated milk and other food products. Certain insects and rodents, particularly flies, rats and mice, often contaminate food products by mechanically transmitting certain disease agents such as the germ of typhoid and dysentery. Other food poisonings and food infections result from spoilage and unsanitary handling of certain food products especially fish, meats and other protein foods.

There are many agencies both public and private as well as the individual citizens who have a part and a responsibility in initiating and carrying out the sanitary measures necessary to control these unfavorable environmental conditions. These are, city, town and village sanitation sections, municipal waterworks, sewage and waste disposal sections, hotels, public bathhouses, etc.

The health center is the local official agency which is responsible for the sanitation program in each health center district. It directs, supervises and coordinates the sanitary programs as conducted by both public and private agencies and in addition carries out such sanitary control measures as may be necessary to support the general public health program.

Under the New Health Center System in Japan every Health Center has a Sanitation Section which is subdivided into (1) an Environmental Sanitation Division and (2) a Food and Animal Disease Control Division. In general, the functions of the section are, as outlined above, to supervise and coordinate the general sanitary control measures carried out by various other public and private agencies as well as to carry out certain procedures themselves. More

specifically the functions of the Environmental Sanitation Division consist of:

- a. Inspection and supervision of water supplies, both public and private to insure that sufficient safe potable water is available for human consumption.
- b. Inspection and supervision of municipal and private waste collection and disposal facilities to insure that the operation of these facilities does not constitute a public health hazard.
- c. Inspection and supervision, so far as sanitary matters are concerned, of public bath houses, hotels, theatres and other public gathering places to insure that sanitary regulations are enforced and that the operation of these places does not constitute an unnecessary public health hazard.
- d. Supervision and coordination of the work of the sanitation sections of city, town and village offices to insure completeness of sanitation services.
- e. Inspections of private premises for the detection and correction of "unsanitary housekeeping" practices which may be hazardous to others.
- f. Necessary inspections and investigations to determine the extent of insect and rodent control problems and either supervises or actually effectuates the necessary control procedures.

To carry out this sanitary control program there are in each health center district two chief inspectors and eight assistant inspectors. Each health center district is subdivided into eight sub-districts, each of which has a sanitary team which is responsible for Insect and Rodent Control activities within the district. Each sanitary team is composed of one assistant inspector, one foreman and four laborers who operate the insecticide equipment.

In addition to inspections and supervision of public and private sanitation activities, field control operations include the application of various types of insecticides and rodenticides, minor drainage and filling of mosquito breeding places, removal and disposal of organic waste material to prevent and control fly breeding.

The Division of Food and Animal Disease Control consists of two branches with the following functions:

The first is the Veterinary Branch which has the responsibility for conducting inspections of (a) all animals offered for slaughter, (b) all meat processing establishments utilizing animal products (c) all dairy products beginning with the dairy farm and ending in the milk plants, (d) all seafood from the time it is discharged from boats to the time it is either sold in the market or processed into one of the many seafood items.

This branch also has sanitary supervision over all wholesale and retail establishments, ration and distribution centers and other establishments offering for sale to the public, many of the animal products intended for human consumption. It is also responsible for the collection of food samples for laboratory analysis.

In controlling animal diseases, the health center veterinarian is responsible for the program of immunizing all dogs, registered in the health center area, against rabies as well as coordinating and assisting in the quarantine of animals during outbreaks of animal disease in order to insure that the meat or by-products of such animals do not reach domestic channels for consumption by the public. They also provide the District Health Officer (Director of the Health Center) with information concerning any animal disease which may be transmissible to humans regardless of the method of transmission. Health Center veterinarians are required to maintain liaison with the Animal Disease Control Sections of the Prefectural Government.

The second is the Food Control Branch which is responsible for food inspections dealing with foods and beverages of non-animal origin. It is responsible for sanitary inspections of all establishment handling, processing or selling those food commodities and beverages not derived from animals, etc. It is responsible for the collection of food and beverage samples for laboratory analysis.

Under provisions of the Foods Sanitation Act, the Division of Food and Animal Disease Control assists in the inspection of new food establishments, prior to the issuance of a license in order to determine compliance with the sanitary requirements of the law. At the same time, existing permits may be revoked and violators brought in to civil court to answer charges for failure to comply with the provisions of the law.

As is the case with all other sections of the health center the Sanitation Section maintains liaison and cooperates with all other sections of the health center and with the appropriate civil and governmental agencies outside of the health center.



## SPECIAL DISTRIBUTION BASED ON YAKU HATSU #78

Prefecture	Pressed Bandage 3" x 6yd (pc.)	Pressed Bandage 4" x 4yd. (pc.)	Pressed Bandage 4" x 6yd. (pc.)	Apron (sheet)	Bathrobe for Patients (sheet)
Hokkaido	3,206	8,650	761	199	403
Aomori	973	2,624	231	60	122
Iwate	1,093	2,949	260	68	137
Miyagi	1,348	3,639	320	84	170
Akita	1,044	2,818	248	65	131
Yamagata	1,074	2,898	255	67	135
Fukushima	1,627	4,391	387	101	204
Ibaraki	1,655	4,465	393	103	208
Tochigi	1,366	3,686	325	85	172
Gumma	1,281	3,457	304	79	161
Saitama	1,741	4,698	314	108	219
Chiba	2,063	5,568	490	128	259
Tokyo	6,392	17,250	1,518	396	804
Kanagawa	2,258	6,093	536	140	284
Niigata	2,173	5,863	516	135	273
Toyama	862	2,325	205	53	108
Ishikawa	947	2,556	225	59	119
Fukui	650	1,753	154	40	82
Yamanashi	740	1,996	176	46	93
Nagano	1,816	4,900	431	113	223
Gifu	1,281	3,457	304	79	161
Shizuoka	2,020	5,450	480	125	254
Aichi	2,767	7,465	657	171	348
Mie	1,337	3,609	318	83	168
Shiga	753	2,033	179	47	95
Kyoto	1,939	5,233	461	120	244
Osaka	3,325	8,971	790	206	418
Hyogo	2,749	7,418	653	170	346
Nara	703	1,898	167	44	89
Wakayama	878	2,370	209	54	110
Tottori	544	1,469	129	34	69
Shimane	882	2,382	210	55	111
Okayama	1,625	4,385	386	101	205
Hiroshima	1,860	5,019	442	115	234
Yamaguchi	1,478	3,987	351	92	186
Tokushima	695	1,876	165	43	88
Kagawa	778	2,099	185	48	98
Ehime	1,161	3,133	276	72	146
Kochi	748	2,019	178	46	94
Fukuoka	3,043	8,212	723	189	383
Saga	936	2,524	222	58	118
Nagasaki	1,433	3,866	340	89	180
Kumamoto	1,763	4,757	418	109	221
Oita	1,215	3,278	289	75	153
Miyazaki	857	2,313	204	53	108
Kagoshima	1,497	4,038	355	93	188
TOTAL	72,576	195,840	17,240	4,500	9,126

Inclosure No. 3

DISTRIBUTION BASED ON BEDS, PATIENTS & DOCTORS IN HOSPITALS

Prefectures	Adhesive Plaster 16 Sheet (box)	Buttons (gross)	Muslin Bandage 5"x5 yds. (pc.)	Gauze Bandage 2"x2 yds. (pc.)	Gauze Bandage 3"x10 yds. (pc.)	Gauze Bandage 4"x10 yds. (pc.)
Hokkaido	4,707	190	809	510	24,439	13,129
Aomori	1,428	58	246	154	7,414	3,983
Iwate	1,605	65	276	173	8,333	4,476
Miyagi	1,980	80	340	214	10,280	5,522
Akita	1,533	62	264	166	7,962	4,277
Yamagata	1,577	64	271	170	8,189	4,399
Fukushima	2,389	94	411	258	12,405	6,664
Ibaraki	2,430	98	418	263	12,615	6,777
Tochigi	2,005	80	345	217	10,413	5,594
Gumma	1,881	75	323	203	9,766	5,246
Saitama	2,556	103	440	276	13,274	7,130
Chiba	3,030	122	521	328	15,730	8,450
Tokyo	9,386	380	1,614	1,015	48,740	26,180
Kanagawa	3,315	135	570	358	17,213	9,247
Niigata	3,190	130	549	345	16,566	8,899
Toyama	1,265	51	217	137	6,568	3,528
Ishikawa	1,391	56	239	150	7,220	3,879
Fukui	954	38	164	103	4,952	2,660
Yamanashi	1,086	44	187	117	5,638	3,029
Nagano	2,666	107	458	288	13,844	7,437
Gifu	1,881	76	323	203	9,767	5,246
Shizuoka	2,966	120	510	321	15,398	8,272
Aichi	4,062	164	698	439	21,092	11,330
Mie	1,964	79	338	212	10,198	5,478
Shiga	1,106	45	190	120	5,743	3,085
Kyoto	2,847	115	490	308	14,784	7,942
Osaka	4,882	197	839	527	25,347	13,616
Hyogo	4,036	163	694	436	20,959	11,259
Nara	1,033	42	178	112	5,361	2,880
Wakayama	1,289	52	222	139	6,695	3,596
Tottori	799	32	137	86	4,152	2,229
Shimane	1,296	52	223	140	6,728	3,614
Okayama	2,386	96	410	258	12,389	6,655
Hiroshima	2,731	110	470	295	14,181	7,618
Yamaguchi	2,169	88	373	235	11,265	6,052
Tokushima	1,021	41	176	110	5,301	2,847
Kagawa	1,142	46	196	124	5,931	3,186
Ehime	1,705	69	293	184	8,853	4,756
Kochi	1,099	44	189	119	5,705	3,064
Fukuoka	4,468	180	768	483	23,200	12,463
Saga	1,374	55	236	149	7,132	3,831
Nagasaki	2,103	85	362	228	10,922	5,867
Kumamoto	2,588	104	445	280	13,440	7,220
Oita	1,784	72	307	193	9,262	4,976
Miyazaki	1,258	51	216	136	6,535	3,510
Kagoshima	2,197	90	378	238	11,409	6,129
Total	106,560	4,300	18,323	11,520	553,310	297,227

PLAN OF ALLOCATION OF STANDARD COAL AND LIGNITE FOR 4th QTR  
 Japanese Fiscal Year 1948  
 (Unit: Metric Tons)

District	Prefecture	Standard Coal High Calorie	Standard Coal Low Calorie	Lignite Allocation
Hokkaido	Hokkaido sub-total	800 800	— —	200 200
Tohoku	Aomori	—	—	50
	Yamagata	80	60	820
	Iwate	—	10	—
	Miyagi	15	75	55
	Fukushima	205	155	575
	Sub-total	300	300	1,500
Kanto- Shinetsu	Tokyo	4,054	1,700	4,615
	Chiba	271	170	670
	Ibaraki	13	7	—
	Gumma	25	—	220
	Saitama	281	80	365
	Kanagawa	792	288	680
	Nagano	50	30	—
	Yamanashi	4	—	—
	Niigata	510	125	—
	sub-total	6,000	2,400	6,500
Tokai	Shizuoka	153	120	635
	Aichi	432	185	1,942
	Gifu	20	10	30
	Mie	10	—	77
	Toyama	185	185	816
	sub-total	800	500	3,500
Kinki	Fukui	10	—	—
	Nara	35	15	60
	Takayama	120	10	90
	Shiga	60	20	—
	Kyoto	481	165	960
	Osaka	5,218	1,315	3,515
	Hyogo	1,126	275	875
	sub-total	7,050	1,800	5,500
Chugoku	Hirosshima	335	—	200
	Okayama	165	—	50
	sub-total	500	—	250
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi sub-total	550 550	— —	— —
Shikoku	Tokushima	205	—	200
	Kochi	8	—	—
	Ehime	20	—	20
	Kagawa	17	—	80
	sub-total	250	—	300
Kyushu	Saga	28	—	—
	Kumamoto	96	—	—
	Fukuoka	1,571	—	—
	Oita	5	—	—
	Kagoshima	50	—	—
	sub-total	1,750	—	—
GRAND TOTAL		18,000	5,000	21,000



The attached tables summarize the vital events of Japan, total "shi" (cities having 30,000 or more population), total "gun" (areas having less than 30,000 population) and each prefecture for the month of December, 1948. Rates for live births, deaths (all ages), marriages and divorces are the number of events per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are on an annual basis. Rates for infant deaths and stillbirths are the number of events per 1,000 live births in December.

Live Births: A total of 190,451 live births was registered in December compared with 219,476 in November. The birth rate per 1,000 population declined 16 percent, from 33.4 in November to 28.0 currently. Such a decrease in registered births is typical for December due to the Japanese practice of registering many December events as if they occurred in January in order to prevent the babies from becoming 2 years old on 1 January. The current birth rate was only slightly less than the figure (29.0) for December 1947 and was 10 percent higher than the median December rate (25.4) for the seven-year period 1935-1941.

The birth rate for all "shi" combined (27.0) was 6 percent less than for all "gun" (28.6). Rates among the prefectures ranged from 22.1 in Yamanashi to 37.8 in Miyazaki. Slightly more than half (25) of the prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the average. Eleven were higher and ten were lower. Especially high rates were recorded in Iwate, Miyazaki and Nagasaki Prefectures. Correspondingly low rates were recorded in Niigata and Yamanashi Prefectures.

Deaths (all ages): Deaths totalled 77,902 in December compared with 71,946 in November. The death rate this month (11.5) was 6 percent higher than in the previous month (10.9). This was, however, the lowest rate ever recorded for December. It was 18 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1947 (14.0) and 32 percent less than the median December rate (16.9) for the seven-year period 1935-1941.

The death rate for all "shi" combined (10.8) was 8 percent less than for all "gun" (11.8). Prefectural rates ranged from 9.4 in Kanagawa to 13.9 in Aomori. Thirty-one prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Eleven exceeded this figure by more than 10 percent. These were in Akita, Aomori, Ishikawa, Iwate, Kochi, Oita, Saga, Shimané, Tokushima, Toyama and Yamagata Prefectures. Four prefectures (Hyogo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka and Tokyo) had rates that were more than 10 percent less than the average.

Deaths and death rates per 100,000 population per annum for the 10 leading causes of death in December were: tuberculosis, all forms (11,024) (162.3); intracranial lesions of vascular origin (8,606) (126.7); senility (5,557) (81.8); pneumonia, all forms (5,170) (76.1); diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of intestines (5,047) (74.3); cancer and other malignant tumors (4,815) (70.9); diseases of the heart (4,316) (63.5); congenital debility (3,903) (57.5); nephritis (3,124) (46.0); and accidental deaths (2,505) (36.9). Together these 10 causes accounted for 54,067 deaths or nearly 70 percent of all deaths in December. Death rates from pneumonia and congenital debility increased 44 and 31 percent respectively over November levels. Increases of 1 to 9 percent were recorded in the rates for intracranial lesions of vascular origin, senility, diseases of the heart and accidental deaths. There were decreases this month in the death rates for tuberculosis, diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of intestines, cancer and other malignant tumors and nephritis. It should be noted that all current rates were less than in December 1947. It is especially notable that the pneumonia death rate this month was only two-thirds of the figure for the same period last year and the death rate for congenital debility was three-fourths of the rate for December 1947.

Infant Deaths: Infant deaths in December numbered 15,848 compared with 12,524 in November. The infant death rate per 1,000 live births (83.2) was approximately 45 percent higher than in the preceding month (57.1). It should be noted, however, that the infant death rate always shows a sharp increase in December, due partly to a real increase in infant deaths and partly to a decrease

in registered births during December. The current rate was the lowest on record for December. It was 22 percent less than in the same period of 1947 (106.2) and 26 percent less than the median December rate (112.7) for the five-year period 1938-1942.

The rate for all "shi" combined (75.9) was 13 percent less than for all "gun" (86.9). Rates among the prefectures ranged from 62.4 in Kumamoto to 130.7 in Aomori. Only 20 prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the average. Twelve were higher and 14 were lower. Eight prefectures had rates that were more than 20 percent higher than the national figure. These were Akita, Aomori, Fukui, Hokkaido, Ishikawa, Iwate, Toyama and Yamagata. Three (Fukuoka, Kumamoto and Miyazaki) had rates that were more than 20 percent less than the average.

Deaths and death rates per 1,000 live births for the ten leading causes of infant deaths in December were: congenital debility (3,903) (20.5); pneumonia, all forms (2,688) (14.1); diarrhoea, enteritis and ulceration of intestines (2,259) (11.9); premature birth (1,389) (7.3); bronchitis (982) (5.2); other diseases peculiar to first year of life (861) (4.5); congenital malformations (501) (2.6); beriberi (334) (1.8); whooping cough (247) (1.3) and meningitis not due to meningococcus (237) (1.2). As usual, approximately 85 percent (13,401) of all infant deaths were due to the ten leading causes. Increases of 88 and 85 percent over November rates were recorded in pneumonia and bronchitis respectively. All other rates increased from 30 to 62 percent except that for diarrhoea, enteritis and ulceration of intestines, which increased only 9 percent. Current rates for all of these diseases except congenital malformations and whooping cough were less than in December 1947.

Stillbirths: Stillbirths numbered 13,447 in December compared with 12,273 in the preceding month. The stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births increased 26 percent, from 55.9 in November to 70.6 in December. The stillbirth rate usually increases in December but it is noteworthy that the current rate was the highest recorded for December since 1936 when it was 71.0. The figure this month was more than 15 percent higher than in December 1947 (61.1) and 4 percent higher than the median December rate (67.9) for the seven-year period, 1935-1941.

The rate for all "shi" combined was 88.6. This was 44 percent higher than the rate for all "gun" (61.6). Rates among the prefectures ranged from 47.2 in Kochi to 100.3 in Yamanashi. Less than half (21) of the prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national figure. Thirteen exceeded the average by more than 10 percent and 12 were more than 10 percent less. The highest rates were in Yamanashi, Okayama, Yamaguchi, Tottori, Nagano, Niigata, Shimane and Gumma Prefectures. The lowest rates were in Kochi, Nagasaki and Saga Prefectures.

Marriages: There were 86,126 marriages recorded in December compared with 69,730 in November. The rate this month (12.7) was 20 percent higher than in November (10.6). The current rate was 10 percent less than the rate (14.1) in December 1947 but was more than 50 percent higher than the median December rate (8.4) for the seven-year period 1932-1938.

The marriage rate per 1,000 population in all "shi" combined was 12.0 compared with 13.0 in all "gun". Prefectural rates ranged from 10.8 in Gumma and Kyoto Prefectures to 19.4 in Yamagata. Thirty prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Seven were higher and nine were lower. The highest rates were in Yamagata, Akita, and Niigata Prefectures. The lowest rates were in Gumma, Kyoto and Saitama Prefectures.

Divorces: Divorces increased from 6,252 in November to 7,329 in December. The rate per 1,000 population increased from 1.0 in the previous month to 1.1 in December. This was the same as the divorce rate in the same period of 1947 but was 57 percent higher than the median December rate (0.7) for the seven-year period 1932-1938.

Both "shi" and "gun" divorce rates were 1.1 this month. Prefectural rates ranged from 0.7 in Aichi to 1.7 in Akita and Kochi. Nineteen prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national figure. Sixteen were higher and 11 were lower.

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS,  
MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, DECEMBER 1948

	BIRTHS	DEATHS	*INFANT DEATHS	STILL BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DIVORCES
ALL JAPAN	190,451	77,902	15,848	13,447	86,126	7,329
TOTAL ALL SHI	63,464	25,324	4,814	5,623	28,212	2,591
TOTAL ALL GUN	126,987	52,578	11,034	7,824	57,914	4,738
AICHI	7560	3034	658	560	3058	197
AKITA	3433	1460	362	252	1756	189
AOMORI	3283	1429	429	202	1531	118
CHIBA	4682	2178	378	302	2178	169
EHIME	4149	1354	286	261	1694	156
FUKUI	1570	775	174	113	823	94
FUKUOKA	9263	3175	606	634	3536	309
FUKUSHIMA	5200	1928	435	402	2481	227
GIFU	3655	1516	353	224	1561	126
GUMMA	3412	1441	248	292	1470	147
HIROSHIMA	4031	1873	332	289	2169	221
HOKKAIDO	9726	4152	1034	647	4504	349
HYOGO	6712	2759	565	559	3160	236
IBARAKI	4840	1977	391	344	2175	142
ISHIKAWA	2160	1013	265	145	1093	111
IWATE	3717	1503	396	262	1448	145
KAGAWA	2281	948	212	185	1091	99
KAGOSHIMA	4966	1892	350	322	1987	155
KA NAGAWA	4613	1845	312	329	2307	171
KOCHI	2119	959	142	100	917	124
KUMAMOTO	4937	1666	308	296	1832	169
KYOTO	4180	1646	308	271	1637	156
MIE	3472	1421	300	209	1394	106
MIYAGI	4164	1667	381	330	1970	138
MIYAZAKI	3370	1041	217	201	1182	96
NAGANO	4182	1999	298	368	2543	150
NAGASAKI	4843	1574	332	263	1754	165
NARA	1776	795	152	115	833	85
NIIGATA	4598	2558	455	406	3106	268
OITA	3194	1400	284	260	1366	121
OKAYAMA	3432	1643	299	329	1696	152
OSAKA	8725	3104	609	517	3399	266
SAGA	2636	1006	232	147	1050	115
SAITAMA	5221	2064	445	345	1968	163
SHIGA	2109	862	160	142	828	62
SHIMANE	2059	972	193	181	1029	80
SHIZUOKA	5927	2046	406	384	2246	208
TOCHIGI	3792	1486	273	240	1689	132
TOKUSHIMA	2299	959	200	181	992	72
TOKYO	10738	4449	816	757	5134	441
TOTTORI	1290	590	112	115	639	70
TOYAMA	2334	1080	276	144	1147	125
WAKAYAMA	2229	962	184	155	1055	113
YAMAGATA	2719	1498	305	202	2215	173
YAMAGUCHI	3327	1474	256	312	1685	163
YAMANASHI	1526	729	119	153	798	55

\* Deaths of infants under one year of age.

Source: Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare.

BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE  
RATES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, DECEMBER 1948

	*BIRTH RATE	*DEATH RATE	**INFANT DEATH RATE	*STILL BIRTH RATE	*MARRIAGE RATE	*DIVORCE RATE
ALL JAPAN	28.0	11.5	83.2	70.6	12.7	1.1
TOTAL ALL SHI	27.0	10.8	75.9	88.6	12.0	1.1
TOTAL ALL GUN	28.6	11.8	86.9	61.6	13.0	1.1
AICHI	27.7	11.1	87.0	74.1	11.2	0.7
AKITA	31.6	13.4	105.4	73.4	16.2	1.7
AOMORI	31.8	13.9	130.7	61.5	14.8	1.1
CHIBA	25.8	12.0	80.7	64.5	12.0	0.9
EHIME	33.1	10.8	68.9	62.9	13.5	1.2
FUKUI	25.3	12.5	110.8	72.0	13.3	1.5
FUKUOKA	33.0	11.3	65.4	68.4	12.6	1.1
FUKUSHIMA	30.3	11.2	83.7	77.3	14.5	1.3
GIFU	28.3	11.7	96.6	61.3	12.1	1.0
GUMMA	25.0	10.6	72.7	85.6	10.8	1.1
HIROSHIMA	23.3	10.8	82.4	71.7	12.5	1.3
HOKKAIDO	28.6	12.2	106.3	66.5	13.2	1.0
HYOGO	25.1	10.3	84.2	83.3	11.8	0.9
IBARAKI	28.0	11.4	80.8	71.1	12.6	0.8
ISHIKAWA	27.1	12.7	122.7	67.1	13.7	1.4
IWATE	33.9	13.7	106.5	70.5	13.2	1.3
KAGAWA	28.8	12.0	92.9	81.1	13.8	1.3
KAGOSHIMA	33.2	12.6	70.5	64.8	13.3	1.0
KANAGAWA	23.5	9.4	67.6	71.3	11.8	0.9
KOCHI	28.9	13.1	67.0	47.2	12.5	1.7
KUMAMOTO	32.6	11.0	62.4	60.0	12.1	1.1
KYOTO	27.7	10.9	73.7	64.8	10.8	1.0
MIE	28.3	11.6	86.4	60.2	11.3	0.9
MIYAGI	30.8	12.3	91.5	79.3	14.6	1.0
MIYAZAKI	37.8	11.7	64.4	59.6	13.3	1.1
NAGANO	23.7	11.4	71.3	88.0	14.4	0.9
NAGASAKI	36.5	11.9	68.6	54.3	13.2	1.2
NARA	27.0	12.1	85.6	64.8	12.6	1.3
NIIGATA	22.3	12.4	99.0	88.3	15.1	1.3
OITA	30.3	13.3	88.9	81.4	13.0	1.1
OKAYAMA	24.6	11.8	87.1	95.9	12.1	1.1
OSAKA	29.3	10.4	69.8	59.3	11.4	0.9
SAGA	33.4	12.8	88.0	55.8	13.3	1.5
SAITAMA	28.9	11.4	85.2	66.1	10.9	0.9
SHIGA	28.5	11.7	75.9	67.3	11.2	0.8
SHIMANE	26.9	12.7	93.7	87.9	13.5	1.0
SHIZUOKA	29.1	10.0	68.5	64.8	11.0	1.0
TOCHIGI	28.7	11.3	72.0	63.3	12.8	1.0
TOKUSHIMA	31.2	13.0	87.0	78.7	13.5	1.0
TOKYO	23.4	9.7	76.0	70.5	11.2	1.0
TOTTORI	25.7	11.7	86.8	89.1	12.7	1.4
TOYAMA	27.6	12.8	118.3	61.7	13.6	1.5
WAKAYAMA	26.9	11.6	82.5	69.5	12.7	1.4
YAMAGATA	23.8	13.1	112.2	74.3	19.4	1.5
YAMAGUCHI	26.1	11.6	76.9	93.8	13.2	1.3
YAMANASHI	22.1	10.6	78.0	100.3	11.6	0.8

\* Rates are the number of events per 1,000 population, estimated 1 July 1948 and distributed according to the August Ration Census.

\*\* Rates are the number of events per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE IN JAPAN  
FOR THE WEEK ENDED 19 FEBRUARY 1949

During the eighth week ended 19 February 1949 there were reported 17,281 cases of communicable disease compared with 15,049 cases in the preceding week. Last week no report was received for Nagasaki Prefecture, but all prefectures reported this week.

Tuberculosis cases this week (8,269) were 5 percent greater than those (7,846) recorded for the preceding week. The number of cases published for last week was 7,578, but a late report for Nagasaki Prefecture and a correction brought the total number to 7,846. Current cases were nearly 40 percent greater than the number (5,985) reported in the eighth week of 1948. The current and cumulative case rates were 539.1 and 439.6 respectively.

The upward trend in measles cases continued, with 32 percent more cases this week (2,734) than there were in the preceding week (2,068). The figure for last week includes 62 cases that were reported late for Nagasaki Prefecture. The number reported currently was more than 170 percent higher than the figure (1,006) for the corresponding week of last year. There were increases over last week in 34 prefectures, decreases in 11, and no change in 1. The prefectures having the largest numeric increases were Shimane (170 cases), Fukuoka (92 cases), and Saga (84 cases). Seven prefectures (Fukuoka, Shimane, Hokkaido, Tokyo, Kyoto, Saga and Osaka) accounted for nearly 60 percent of the total number of cases reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 178.2 and 101.6 respectively.

The current number of whooping cough cases (1,497) was 6 percent less than the figure (1,591) for last week. The latter figure includes the late report of 41 cases for Nagasaki Prefecture. Cases this week were nearly 65 percent greater than those (912) reported in the same week of 1948. Decreases from last week were recorded in 27 prefectures, increases in 15, and no change in 3. Tokushima Prefecture had no cases in either week. The largest numeric changes were an increase of 57 cases in Nagano Prefecture and a decrease of 53 cases in Fukuoka Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 97.6 and 82.6 respectively.

Pneumonia increased further this week. There were 4 percent more cases currently (4,071) than there were in the previous reporting period (3,920). Forty-two cases for Nagasaki Prefecture are included in the figure for last week. Current cases were approximately 10 percent below the number (4,553) reported for the corresponding week of last year. There were increases over last week in 27 prefectures and decreases in 19. Tochigi Prefecture and Tokyo-to reported decreases of 82 and 70 cases respectively, and there were increases of from 43 to 60 cases in 4 prefectures (Saitama, Fukushima, Hyogo and Nagano). The current and cumulative case rates were 265.4 and 211.1 respectively.

The number of influenza cases this week (48) was 30 percent higher than the figure (37) for the preceding week. Current cases were less than half those (102) recorded for the same week of 1948. Thirteen prefectures reported increases over last week, 9 had decreases, and 3 did not change. There were no cases in either week in 21 additional prefectures. Current cases were distributed among 18 prefectures having from 1 to 7 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.1 and 2.4 respectively.

Diphtheria cases this week (382) numbered approximately the same as last week (384). There were 44 deaths currently compared with 35 previously. Both the case and death figures for last week include a late report for Nagasaki Prefecture and a correction. The number of current cases was 10 percent less than the figure (423) for the eighth week of 1948 and approximately 40 percent below the corresponding figure (651) for 1947. There were decreases from last week in 22 prefectures, increases in 21, and no change in 3. The current and cumulative case rates were 24.9 and 24.8 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 2.9.

The number of dysentery cases (31) changed only slightly from last week (32). Deaths numbered 10 this week compared with 5 previously. The current figure was approximately 15 percent lower than that (37) recorded for the same week of 1948 and approximately 35 percent less than the corresponding figure (49) for 1947. Fourteen prefectures had fewer cases this week than in the previous week, 11 prefectures had more, and the number did not change in 2 prefectures. Nineteen additional prefectures had no cases in either week. Cases were distributed among 14 prefectures, Tokyo-to reporting 11 cases and the remaining 13 prefectures from 1 to 4 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were both 2.0, and the corresponding death rates were both 0.7.

There were approximately the same number of typhoid fever cases this week (86) as there were in the preceding week (87). Eight deaths were reported currently whereas last week there were 13. The current case figure was somewhat less than the number (90) recorded for the same week of last year and less than half of the total (183) for the corresponding period of 1947. There were increases over last week in 17 prefectures, decreases in 16, and no change in 4. The remaining 9 prefectures had no cases in either week. Current cases were distributed among 31 prefectures, each having from 1 to 9 cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.6 and 6.6 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.6.

Paratyphoid fever cases decreased 23 percent, from 31 last week to 24 currently. Deaths (1) remained the same. The current case figure was more than 15 percent below the number (29) for the eighth week of 1948 and 25 percent less than the 1947 total (32) for the same period. Nine prefectures reported that they had fewer cases this week than in the preceding week, and 8 prefectures reported more cases. The remaining 29 prefectures had no cases in either week. There were cases in only 10 prefectures this week (12 in Tokyo-to and 1 or 2 cases in each of the remaining 9 prefectures). The current and cumulative case rates were 1.6 and 2.5 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

There were no smallpox cases reported in either the current week or the previous week, and no deaths have occurred this year. In the eighth week of last year there were 2 cases, and in the same period of 1947 there were 11. The cumulative case rate as of 19 February 1949 was less than 0.1.

Six typhus fever cases were reported this week compared with 5 cases in the preceding week. There have been no deaths this year. The current case figure was less than half that (14) for the same week of 1948 and a fourth of the number (24) for the corresponding 1947 period. Two of the current cases were in Osaka Prefecture, and the remaining 4 were in Hokkaido, Hyogo, Shimane and Kumamoto Prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.4.

There was a 44 percent decrease in malaria cases this week, from 25 previously to 14 currently. No deaths have been reported for 3 weeks. The number of cases this week was approximately a fourth of the figure (58) for the same week of last year and less than a tenth of the corresponding 1947 total (150). Twelve prefectures reported either 1 or 2 cases each this week, and the remaining 34 prefectures had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.9 and 1.5 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

After having decreased for 4 consecutive weeks, scarlet fever cases increased nearly 30 percent, from 69 cases last week to 89 currently. There were no deaths in either this week or the preceding week. The current number of cases was nearly 180 percent higher than the total (32) for the eighth week of last year and almost 125 percent more than the corresponding 1947 figure (40). Twelve prefectures reported increases over last week, 11 had decreases, and 8 did not change. Fifteen additional prefectures had no cases in either week. Tokyo-to and Hokkaido had 32 and 17 cases respectively, 19 additional prefectures had from 1 to 5 cases each, and the remaining 25 prefectures reported that they had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.8 and 6.2 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.1.

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The upward trend in measles cases continued, with 32 percent more cases this week (2,734) than there were in the preceding week (2,068). The figure for last week includes 62 cases that were reported late for Nagasaki Prefecture. The number reported currently was more than 170 percent higher than the figure (1,006) for the corresponding week of last year. There were increases over last week in 34 prefectures, decreases in 11, and no change in 1. The prefectures having the largest numeric increases were Shimane (170 cases), Fukuoka (92 cases), and Saga (84 cases). Seven prefectures (Fukuoka, Shimane, Hokkaido, Tokyo, Kyoto, Saga and Osaka) accounted for nearly 60 percent of the total number of cases reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 178.2 and 101.6 respectively.

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The number of dysentery cases (31) changed only slightly from last week (32). Deaths numbered 10 this week compared with 5 previously. The current figure was approximately 15 percent lower than that (37) recorded for the same week of 1948 and approximately 35 percent less than the corresponding figure (49) for 1947. Fourteen prefectures had fewer cases this week than in the previous week, 11 prefectures had more, and the number did not change in 2 prefectures. Nineteen additional prefectures had no cases in either week. Cases were distributed among 14 prefectures, Tokyo-to reporting 11 cases and the remaining 13 prefectures from 1 to 4 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were both 2.0, and the corresponding death rates were both 0.7.

There were approximately the same number of typhoid fever cases this week (86) as there were in the preceding week (87). Eight deaths were reported currently whereas last week there were 13. The current case figure was somewhat less than the number (90) recorded for the same week of last year and less than half of the total (183) for the corresponding period of 1947. There were increases over last week in 17 prefectures, decreases in 16, and no change in 4. The remaining 9 prefectures had no cases in either week. Current cases were distributed among 31 prefectures, each having from 1 to 9 cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.6 and 6.6 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.6.

Paratyphoid fever cases decreased 23 percent, from 31 last week to 24 currently. Deaths (1) remained the same. The current case figure was more than 15 percent below the number (29) for the eighth week of 1948 and 25 percent less than the 1947 total (32) for the same period. Nine prefectures reported that they had fewer cases this week than in the preceding week, and 8 prefectures reported more cases. The remaining 29 prefectures had no cases in either week. There were cases in only 10 prefectures this week (12 in Tokyo-to and 1 or 2 cases in each of the remaining 9 prefectures). The current and cumulative case rates were 1.6 and 2.5 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

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Six typhus fever cases were reported this week compared with 5 cases in the preceding week. There have been no deaths this year. The current case figure was less than half that (14) for the same week of 1948 and a fourth of the number (24) for the corresponding 1947 period. Two of the current cases were in Osaka Prefecture, and the remaining 4 were in Hokkaido, Kyoto, Shimane and Kumamoto Prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.4.

There was a 44 percent decrease in malaria cases this week, from 25 previously to 14 currently. No deaths have been reported for 3 weeks. The number of cases this week was approximately a fourth of the figure (58) for the same week of last year and less than a tenth of the corresponding 1947 total (150). Twelve prefectures reported either 1 or 2 cases each this week, and the remaining 34 prefectures had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.9 and 1.5 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

After having decreased for 4 consecutive weeks, scarlet fever cases increased nearly 30 percent, from 69 cases last week to 89 currently. There were no deaths in either this week or the preceding week. The current number of cases was nearly 180 percent higher than the total (32) for the eighth week of last year and almost 125 percent more than the corresponding 1947 figure (40). Twelve prefectures reported increases over last week, 11 had decreases, and 8 did not change. Fifteen additional prefectures had no cases in either week. Tokyo-to and Hokkaido had 32 and 17 cases respectively, 19 additional prefectures had from 1 to 5 cases each, and the remaining 25 prefectures reported that they had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.8 and 6.2 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.1.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE IN JAPAN  
FOR THE WEEK ENDED 19 FEBRUARY 1949

During the eighth week ended 19 February 1949 there were reported 17,281 cases of communicable disease compared with 15,049 cases in the preceding week. Last week no report was received for Nagasaki Prefecture, but all prefectures reported this week.

Tuberculosis cases this week (8,269) were 5 percent greater than those (7,846) recorded for the preceding week. The number of cases published for last week was 7,578, but a late report for Nagasaki Prefecture and a correction brought the total number to 7,846. Current cases were nearly 40 percent greater than the number (5,985) reported in the eighth week of 1948. The current and cumulative case rates were 539.1 and 439.6 respectively.

The upward trend in measles cases continued, with 32 percent more cases this week (2,734) than there were in the preceding week (2,068). The figure for last week includes 62 cases that were reported late for Nagasaki Prefecture. The number reported currently was more than 170 percent higher than the figure (1,006) for the corresponding week of last year. There were increases over last week in 34 prefectures, decreases in 11, and no change in 1. The prefectures having the largest numeric increases were Shimane (170 cases), Fukuoka (92 cases), and Saga (84 cases). Seven prefectures (Fukuoka, Shimane, Hokkaido, Tokyo, Kyoto, Saga and Osaka) accounted for nearly 60 percent of the total number of cases reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 178.2 and 101.6 respectively.

The current number of whooping cough cases (1,497) was 6 percent less than the figure (1,591) for last week. The latter figure includes the late report of 41 cases for Nagasaki Prefecture. Cases this week were nearly 65 percent greater than those (912) reported in the same week of 1948. Decreases from last week were recorded in 27 prefectures, increases in 15, and no change in 3. Tokushima Prefecture had no cases in either week. The largest numeric changes were an increase of 57 cases in Nagano Prefecture and a decrease of 53 cases in Fukuoka Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 97.6 and 82.6 respectively.

Pneumonia increased further this week. There were 4 percent more cases currently (4,071) than there were in the previous reporting period (3,920). Forty -two cases for Nagasaki Prefecture are included in the figure for last week. Current cases were approximately 10 percent below the number (4,553) reported for the corresponding week of last year. There were increases over last week in 27 prefectures and decreases in 19. Tochigi Prefecture and Tokyo-to reported decreases of 82 and 70 cases respectively, and there were increases of from 43 to 60 cases in 4 prefectures (Saitama, Fukushima, Hyogo and Nagano). The current and cumulative case rates were 265.4 and 211.1 respectively.

The number of influenza cases this week (48) was 30 percent higher than the figure (37) for the preceding week. Current cases were less than half those (102) recorded for the same week of 1948. Thirteen prefectures reported increases over last week, 9 had decreases, and 3 did not change. There were no cases in either week in 21 additional prefectures. Current cases were distributed among 18 prefectures having from 1 to 7 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.1 and 2.4 respectively.

Diphtheria cases this week (382) numbered approximately the same as last week (384). There were 44 deaths currently compared with 35 previously. Both the case and death figures for last week include a late report for Nagasaki Prefecture and a correction. The number of current cases was 10 percent less than the figure (423) for the eighth week of 1948 and approximately 40 percent below the corresponding figure (651) for 1947. There were decreases from last week in 22 prefectures, increases in 21, and no change in 3. The current and cumulative case rates were 24.9 and 24.8 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 2.9.

The number of dysentery cases (31) changed only slightly from last week (32). Deaths numbered 10 this week compared with 5 previously. The current figure was approximately 15 percent lower than that (37) recorded for the same week of 1948 and approximately 35 percent less than the corresponding figure (49) for 1947. Fourteen prefectures had fewer cases this week than in the previous week, 11 prefectures had more, and the number did not change in 2 prefectures. Nineteen additional prefectures had no cases in either week. Cases were distributed among 14 prefectures, Tokyo-to reporting 11 cases and the remaining 13 prefectures from 1 to 4 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were both 2.0, and the corresponding death rates were both 0.7.

There were approximately the same number of typhoid fever cases this week (86) as there were in the preceding week (87). Eight deaths were reported currently whereas last week there were 13. The current case figure was somewhat less than the number (90) recorded for the same week of last year and less than half of the total (183) for the corresponding period of 1947. There were increases over last week in 17 prefectures, decreases in 16, and no change in 4. The remaining 9 prefectures had no cases in either week. Current cases were distributed among 31 prefectures, each having from 1 to 9 cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.6 and 6.6 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.6.

Paratyphoid fever cases decreased 23 percent, from 31 last week to 24 currently. Deaths (1) remained the same. The current case figure was more than 15 percent below the number (29) for the eighth week of 1948 and 25 percent less than the 1947 total (32) for the same period. Nine prefectures reported that they had fewer cases this week than in the preceding week, and 8 prefectures reported more cases. The remaining 29 prefectures had no cases in either week. There were cases in only 10 prefectures this week (12 in Tokyo-to and 1 or 2 cases in each of the remaining 9 prefectures). The current and cumulative case rates were 1.6 and 2.5 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

There were no smallpox cases reported in either the current week or the previous week, and no deaths have occurred this year. In the eighth week of last year there were 2 cases, and in the same period of 1947 there were 11. The cumulative case rate as of 19 February 1949 was less than 0.1.

Six typhus fever cases were reported this week compared with 5 cases in the preceding week. There have been no deaths this year. The current case figure was less than half that (14) for the same week of 1948 and a fourth of the number (24) for the corresponding 1947 period. Two of the current cases were in Osaka Prefecture, and the remaining 4 were in Hokkaido, Hyogo, Shimane and Kumamoto Prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.4.

There was a 44 percent decrease in malaria cases this week, from 25 previously to 14 currently. No deaths have been reported for 3 weeks. The number of cases this week was approximately a fourth of the figure (58) for the same week of last year and less than a tenth of the corresponding 1947 total (150). Twelve prefectures reported either 1 or 2 cases each this week, and the remaining 34 prefectures had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.9 and 1.5 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

After having decreased for 4 consecutive weeks, scarlet fever cases increased nearly 30 percent, from 69 cases last week to 89 currently. There were no deaths in either this week or the preceding week. The current number of cases was nearly 180 percent higher than the total (32) for the eighth week of last year and almost 125 percent more than the corresponding 1947 figure (40). Twelve prefectures reported increases over last week, 11 had decreases, and 8 did not change. Fifteen additional prefectures had no cases in either week. Tokyo-to and Hokkaido had 32 and 17 cases respectively, 19 additional prefectures had from 1 to 5 cases each, and the remaining 25 prefectures reported that they had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.8 and 6.2 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases increased nearly 60 percent, from 19 cases last week to 30 cases currently. Ten deaths were reported this week whereas there were 5 in the preceding period. The current case figure was 60 percent of the 1948 total (50) for the same week and less than 35 percent of the corresponding 1947 number (87). Fourteen prefectures reported from 1 to 5 cases each this week, and the remaining 32 prefectures had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.0 and 1.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.7 and 0.4.

There continued to be no Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 3,879 and 28,299 respectively; for gonorrhœa, 3,395 and 25,927; and for chancroid, 548 and 4,472. All current totals were lower than in the preceding week when there were reported 4,319 cases of syphilis, 3,512 cases of gonorrhœa, and 550 cases of chancroid. All current totals were also lower than those in the same week of 1948. At that time there were reported 4,028 syphilis cases, 4,824 gonorrhœa cases, and 917 chancroid cases. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 252.9 and 230.6 respectively; gonorrhœa, 221.3 and 211.3 respectively; and chancroid, 35.7 and 36.4.



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 18 February 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	30	1	231	31	1	-	18	2
AOMORI	6	-	49	3	-	-	2	-
IWATE	3	1	47	13	2	-	5	1
MIYAGI	11	1	73	7	1	-	9	5
AKITA	11	3	72	8	-	-	8	1
YAMAGATA	6	1	39	6	-	-	4	1
FUKUSHIMA	5	-	45	5	1	-	1	-
IBARAKI	4	-	*34	2	-	-	8	10
TOCHIGI	3	1	36	5	-	-	3	6
GUMMA	4	1	44	5	-	-	8	-
SAITAMA	9	-	50	*6	1	1	4	2
CHIBA	14	1	67	8	-	1	8	4
TOKYO	33	2	233	35	11	4	45	11
KANAGAWA	14	1	99	16	-	-	12	4
NIIGATA	20	2	129	16	3	1	6	3
TOYAMA	10	2	49	8	-	-	1	-
ISHIKAWA	9	2	60	7	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	2	2	22	2	-	-	3	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	17	2	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	10	1	73	5	-	-	4	-
GIFU	6	1	46	6	-	-	3	-
SHIZUOKA	3	2	70	11	1	-	4	3
AICHI	2	-	*68	3	2	1	10	6
MIE	7	-	56	2	-	-	3	1
SHIGA	6	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	7	-	30	3	-	-	4	2
OSAKA	6	2	53	*5	4	-	15	1
HYOGO	19	-	107	8	1	1	4	2
NARA	6	-	32	2	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	3	1	18	3	-	-	1	1
SHIMANE	6	1	44	4	1	-	12	1
OKAYAMA	1	1	29	9	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	11	2	81	6	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	8	-	52	3	-	-	3	1
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	22	-	-	1	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	22	*5	-	-	-	-
EHIME	7	2	34	7	-	-	2	1
KOCHI	4	-	25	1	-	-	4	-
FUKUOKA	28	3	220	24	1	-	6	*2
SAGA	12	-	90	8	-	-	5	3
NAGASAKI	5	2	*99	*9	-	-	6	-
KUMAMOTO	8	1	57	6	1	-	3	1
OITA	10	2	94	14	-	-	5	1
MIYAZAKI	-	2	93	12	-	-	4	2
KAGOSHIMA	9	-	88	12	-	-	2	-
TOTAL	382	44	*3046	*353	31	10	250	*80
RATE								
Current	24.9	2.9	24.8	2.9	2.0	0.7	2.0	0.7
Previous	23.4	2.2			2.1	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 19 February 1949.  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	4	-	24	2	1	-	5	1
AOMORI	-	-	6	1	-	-	5	-
IWATE	-	-	6	1	-	-	6	1
MIYAGI	4	-	34	6	2	-	21	1
AKITA	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	14	2	-	-	2	-
IBARAKI	-	-	4	1	-	-	3	-
TOCHIGI	1	1	5	3	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	1	5	2	-	-	1	-
SAITAMA	-	-	19	3	-	-	4	1
CHIBA	3	-	20	1	-	-	3	-
TOKYO	9	2	155	18	12	-	113	-
KANAGAWA	2	-	32	2	1	-	6	-
NIIGATA	4	-	22	-	-	-	4	-
TOYAMA	2	-	8	3	-	-	6	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	5	1	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	1	-	12	-	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
NAGANO	2	-	10	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	6	-	37	3	-	-	36	1
SHIZUOKA	4	1	1	-	-	-	13	-
AICHI	1	-	48	-	-	-	12	-
MIE	2	1	25	-	-	-	1	-
SHIGA	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
KYOTO	1	-	23	-	-	-	3	-
OSAKA	6	-	32	3	-	-	12	-
HYOGO	7	-	24	2	-	-	2	-
NARA	2	-	12	-	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
TOTTORI	1	-	11	-	-	-	2	-
SHIMANE	2	-	15	2	-	-	2	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	4	2	-	-	3	-
HIROSHIMA	3	1	55	4	-	-	12	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	9	-	-	-	2	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
EHIME	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	5	-	36	-	-	-	10	-
SAGA	1	-	8	1	-	-	2	-
NAGASAKI	3	-	6	1	-	-	*3	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	4	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>*312</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>RATE</b>								
Current	5.6	0.5	6.6	0.6	1.6	0.1	2.5	0.1
Previous	5.7	0.8			2.0	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
AKOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	*4	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
OTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
 TOTAL	-	-	4	-	6	-	*45	-
 RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	0.4	-	0.64	-
Previous	-	-			0.3	-		-

See footnotes at end of table.

## WEEKLY REPORT - 19 February 1949

Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	*1	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	*7	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	14	-	*179	5	-	-	-	-
RATE								
Current	0.9	-	1.5	0.0	-	-	-	-
Previous	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	17	1	104	5	4	1	33	4
AOMORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
IWATE	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	-
MIYAGI	1	-	11	-	1	-	15	5
AKITA	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	4	-	2	-	2	-
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	12	-	3	2	9	4
IBARAKI	1	-	9	-	3	-	9	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	9	1	-	-	1	1
GUMMA	2	-	11	-	-	-	4	2
SAITAMA	3	-	15	-	2	1	6	1
CHIBA	1	-	10	-	1	-	4	-
TOKYO	32	1	225	3	5	3	31	8
KANAGAWA	4	-	33	-	2	1	8	3
NIIGATA	3	-	12	-	-	-	*1	1
TOYAMA	1	-	2	-	2	1	3	4
ISHIKAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	2	10	5	-	-	3	-
NAGANO	5	-	33	1	-	-	3	-
GIFU	1	-	18	-	-	-	1	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	8	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	29	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	12	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	1	-	41	-	-	-	6	2
KYOTO	3	-	42	-	1	-	16	*1
OSAKA	4	-	27	-	2	-	4	1
HYOGO	2	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
SHIMANE	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
OKAYAMA	1	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	-	9	-	-	-	1	1
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	3	-	1	1	7	3
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	*4	-	-	-	*1	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2
TOTAL	89	4	*762	17	30	10	187	47
RATE								
Current	5.8	0.3	6.2	0.1	2.0	0.7	1.5	0.4
Previous	4.5	-			1.2	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

## Weekly Report - 19 February

Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	259	1989	213	1262	576	3719
AOMORI	14	183	25	148	101	893
IWATE	7	* 57	22	*165	158	*1140
MIYAGI	14	60	33	194	295	1450
AKITA	10	75	34	244	91	805
YAMAGATA	13	200	29	287	131	750
FUKUSHIMA	14	138	10	120	164	836
IBARAKI	39	91	23	130	54	703
TOCHIGI	2	27	23	208	80	651
GUMMA	32	139	50	393	99	675
SAITAMA	16	61	87	393	197	915
CHIBA	15	38	9	61	143	727
TOKYO	199	793	101	717	1098	6610
KANAGAWA	16	73	19	160	265	1681
NIIGATA	66	401	42	361	201	1590
TOYAMA	49	*215	54	*335	222	*1117
ISHIKAWA	28	172	13	188	.80	.819
FUKUI	22	93	6	74	75	379
YAMANASHI	4	99	6	35	27	191
NAGANO	15	92	100	506	236	1354
GIFU	19	79	43	378	122	1025
SHIZUOKA	18	56	27	194	189	1243
AICHI	64	149	62	389	203	* 1706
MIE	75	374	25	158	140	.999
SHIGA	14	75	35	316	63	504
KYOTO	154	535	17	154	296	2034
OSAKA	105	377	39	246	377	3088
HYOGO	74	157	66	321	454	2135
NARA	3	7	2	9	46	292
WAKAYAMA	49	319	16	24	65	429
TOTTORI	4	7	1	12	91	460
SHIMANE	279	863	26	181	129	771
OKAYAMA	3	29	11	122	106	1117
HIROSHIMA	81	320	31	198	314	1655
YAMAGUCHI	70	240	9	85	147	985
TOKUSHIMA	4	10	-	2	63	381
KAGAWA	1	3	3	25	127	425
EHIME	14	154	36	216	110	1018
KOCHI	44	96	3	37	61	342
FUKUOKA	508	2432	67	503	342	2095
SAGA	107	180	33	146	93	521
NAGASAKI	70	*370	16	*107	115	*942
KUMAMOTO	87	416	6	109	75	636
OITA	47	146	5	50	77	606
MIYAZAKI	-	16	13	55	140	866
KAGOSHIMA	6	57	6	114	31	663
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2734</b>	<b>*12463</b>	<b>1497</b>	<b>*10132</b>	<b>8269</b>	<b>*53943</b>
<b>RATE</b>						
Current	178.2	101.6	97.6	82.6	539.1	439.6
Previous	130.8		101.1		494.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	269	2312	3	10
AOMORI	48	383	-	-
IWATE	51	474	-	-
MIYAGI	102	614	-	2
AKITA	60	415	-	-
YAMAGATA	77	474	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	108	625	1	3
IBARAKI	176	824	-	2
TOCHIGI	83	567	2	3
GUMMA	138	900	6	14
SAITAMA	179	814	-	1
CHIBA	76	293	-	1
TOKYO	305	2825	4	27
KANAGAWA	137	829	-	2
NIIGATA	110	1019	1	4
TOYAMA	95	*670	-	18
ISHIKAWA	42	313	2	9
FUKUI	18	185	1	8
YAMANASHI	29	142	1	3
NAGANO	165	*668	3	8
GIFU	113	614	1	5
SHIZUOKA	140	572	3	16
AICHI	153	846	2	7
MIE	114	571	7	26
SHIGA	35	359	-	20
KYOTO	70	484	3	11
OSAKA	58	507	2	25
HYOGO	136	673	4	14
NARA	20	87	-	3
WAKAYAMA	20	168	-	1
TOTTORI	23	118	-	-
SHIMANE	69	322	-	7
OKAYAMA	57	531	-	4
HIROSHIMA	86	488	-	6
YAMAGUCHI	57	388	-	3
TOKUSHIMA	26	174	-	2
KAGAWA	37	166	-	1
EHIME	162	967	-	16
KOCHI	39	254	-	-
FUKUOKA	157	847	2	10
SAGA	47	268	-	-
NAGASAKI	30	*274	-	-
KUMAMOTO	56	348	-	1
OITA	48	163	-	1
MIYAZAKI	43	182	-	5
KAGOSHIMA	7	186	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4071</b>	<b>*25903</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>299</b>
<b>RATE</b>				
Current	265.4	211.1	3.1	2.4
Previous	252.8		2.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR FIRST 7 WEEKS		
	19 Feb 1949	21 Feb 1948	22 Feb 1947	1949	1948	1947
<b>CASES</b>						
Typhus	382	423	651	3046	3314	5472
Yersinia	31	37	49	250	225	461
Typhoid fever	86	90	183	804	848	1928
Paratyphoid fever	24	29	32	312	283	409
Smallpox	-	2	11	4	4	116
Typhus fever	6	14	24	45	111	395
Malaria	14	58	150	179	420	1216
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	89	32	40	762	419	357
Epidemic meningitis	30	50	87	187	279	435
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	1
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	2734	1006	NA	12463	6075	NA
Whooping Cough	1497	912	NA	10132	6441	NA
Tuberculosis	8269	5985	NA	53943	39736	NA
Pneumonia	4071	4553	NA	25903	30886	NA
Influenza	48	102	NA	299	818	NA
<b>DEATHS</b>						
Typhus	44	40	93	353	369	569
Yersinia	10	7	7	80	66	111
Typhoid fever	8	14	34	79	96	251
Paratyphoid fever	1	1	3	7	17	26
Smallpox	-	-	1	-	-	11
Typhus fever	-	-	3	-	10	30
Malaria	-	1	-	5	2	5
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	4	-	2	17	3	8
Epidemic meningitis	10	12	33	47	67	112
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	2
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 and 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates		
	19 Feb 1949	21 Feb 1948	22 Feb 1947	1949	1948	1947
CASE RATES						
Diphtheria	24.9	27.6	43.5	24.8	27.0	45.7
Dysentery	2.0	2.4	3.3	2.0	1.8	3.9
Typhoid Fever	5.6	5.9	12.2	6.6	6.9	16.1
Paratyphoid Fever	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.3	3.4
Smallpox	-	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0
Typhus Fever	0.4	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.9	3.3
Malaria	0.9	3.8	10.0	1.5	3.4	10.2
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	5.8	2.1	2.7	6.2	3.4	3.0
Epidemic Meningitis	2.0	3.3	5.8	1.5	2.3	3.6
Jap B Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	178.2	65.6	NA	101.6	49.5	NA
Whooping cough	97.6	59.5	NA	82.6	52.5	NA
Tuberculosis	539.1	390.2	NA	439.6	323.8	NA
Pneumonia	265.4	296.8	NA	211.1	251.7	NA
Influenza	3.1	6.6	NA	2.4	6.7	NA
DEATH RATES						
Diphtheria	2.9	2.6	6.2	2.9	3.0	4.8
Dysentery	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.9
Typhoid Fever	0.5	0.9	2.3	0.6	0.8	2.1
Paratyphoid Fever	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Typhus Fever	-	-	0.2	-	0.1	0.3
Malaria	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Epidemic Meningitis	0.7	0.8	2.2	0.4	0.5	0.9
Jap B Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENTERED 19 FEB 1949

(C) Current Cases  
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	17	118	226	1221	184	1117
AOMORI	3	25	45	271	69	332*
IWATE	4	11*	18	104*	39	234
MIYAGI	3	19	24	201	35	411
AKITA	-	20	28	188	30	240
YAMAGATA	2	11	19	231	58	363
FUKUSHIMA	12	65	245	349	59	516
IBARAKI	2	34	12	244	22	312
TOCHIGI	3	34	62	324	70	421
GUMMA	5	24	36	278	53	335
SAITAMA	8	26	45	216	68	342
CHIBA	13	57	45	283	77	483
TOKYO	46	390	305	2378	342	2148
KANAGAWA	19	262	132	1394	160	1095
NIIGATA	4	18	25	175	71	451
TOYAMA	5	27	65	319	72	379
ISHIKAWA	4	33	40	353	34	315
FUKUI	9	28	23	182	12	218
YAMANASHI	1	25	1	128	6	145
NAGANO	-	24	54	335	58	367
GIFU	21	72	145	504	60	281
SHIZUOKA	7	56	64	570	99	645
AICHI	80	930	240	2444	193	2170
MIE	10	85	54	328	86	188
SHIGA	5	46	21	219	29	217
KYOTO	23	207	63	736	110	1107
OSAKA	39	384	212	1807	274	2043
HYOGO	25	237	126	1410	207	1816
NARA	12	81	76	374	67	317
WAKAYAMA	15	54	82	422	78	360
TOTTORI	4	45	21	198	23	242
SHIMANE	3	15	15	88	22	138
OKAYAMA	17	133	53	524	85	609
HIROSHIMA	37	186	182	1151	168	1192
YAMAGUCHI	11	85	97	973	55	744
TOKUSHIMA	-	16	7	90	10	166
KAGAWA	1	20	17	148	74	387
EHIME	4	46	58	297	85	423
KOCHI	7	19*	44	166	47	195
FUKUOKA	44	274	248	1871	214	1654
SAGA	2	21	64	415	50	469
NAGASAKI	13	113*	74	742*	98	866*
KUMAMOTO	2	29	54	425	90	662
OITA	1	19	34	333	51	339
MIYAZAKI	1	16	38	205	33	207
KAGOSHIMA	4	32	56	313	52	338
TOTAL	548	4472*	3395	25927*	3879	28299*
RATE						
CURRENT	35.7	36.4	221.3	211.3	252.9	230.6
PREVIOUS	35.9		229.0		281.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

Disease	WEEK ENDED			Cumulative Number For		
	1949 19 Feb	1949 21 Feb	1949 22 Feb	First 8 Weeks 1949	1948	1947
<u>Number</u>						
Chancroid	548	917	760	4472	6010	6242
Gonorrhea	3395	4824	2993	25927	31681	26062
Syphilis	3879	4028	2066	28299	26997	16525
<u>Rate</u>						
Chancroid	35.7	59.8	50.8	36.4	49.0	52.2
Gonorrhea	221.3	314.5	200.1	211.3	258.2	217.8
Syphilis	252.9	262.6	138.1	230.6	220.0	138.1

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash ( - ) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. \* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.



Annex missing

